Num. CLIII.] THE June 27, 1789

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, June 27, 1789. [Vol. III.

THE subscriber having administered on the estate of the ate John Dousman, gives this notice to those who stand indebted to the estate of the deceas ed, that they immediately make payment or such arrangements as will enable the administratrix to fi nish the settlement of said estate.

Such as the deceased may be indebted to, are re quested to give in their accounts on or before the 20th day of September next. The subscriber then intends to close the settlement of the estate.

CATHARINE DOUSMAN, Adminx.

Pittsburgh, June 18, 1789.

To the Printer of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

I SEE that Mr. Sterret still keeps my property advertised for sale, notwithstanding he well knows that debt, & interest, were fully satisfied long before the time of forbearance by the plaintiffs was expired, for the satisfaction of the public, and in vindication of my own character and conduct, I re-request you to insert a copy of the receipts, and Mr. Parker's order and letter upon the subject, which are as follow:

Received 19th March, 1789. from John M'Kee five pounds five shillings, in part of a judgement against him, Westmoreland, at suit of Drenning for use of Parker and Hill.

William Parker.

Received April 24th from John M'Kee, fifteen pounds in part of a judgement against him in West moreland court, Drenning for the use of Parker and Hill.

William Parker,

Received from John M'Kee eleven pounds in full of debt and interest upon an action in Westmore land court in suit of Drenning against M'Kee, for the use of Parker and Hill. Witness my hand this 28th of April, 1789. William Parker.

A true copy from the original.

Dear Sir,

I am informed by Mr. John M'Kee that you have his goods advertised for sale to-morrow upon my suit and John Hill's. I expected that the whole proceed ings were stopped, as I received the whole debt and interest upon that suit, and gave Mr. M'Kee a receipt in full for the same, which I expected was sufficient, I gave Mr. M'Kee six weeks to pay the last part of the money which I believe is about out this day. Tho' he paid me the whole money and interest on about the last of April or early in May, therefore this is to certify, that I am fully satisfied for all demands upon the said action, &c.

I was surprised when Mr. M'Kee told me that the action was continued, after I gave my receipt in full, and an order to you to stop the proceedings on the same, therefore I wish you not to proceed any further upon my account and Mr. Hill's.

William Parker.
June 15th. 1789.

Mr. William Perry, and William Sterret.

Witness Present.
Daniel Hamelton,
James Parker.

The public will observe that on the 24th of April last, there was 20l. 5s. of the debt paid, and on the same day, 24th of April, I received an order from Mr. Parker to deputy Sterret to stay the proceedings for six weeks; this order I put into his hands on the 27th, and paid him all the costs, and that on the 28th of the same month of April, the remainder of debt and interest was fully paid and satisfied, which was but four days after the order was given to me. A state of these facts are sufficient for the public to judge from.

JOHN M'KEE.

John Findlay & William Marshall

Have at their NAIL FACTORY, in Mercersburgh,

SHINGLE and Clapboard Nails. Flooring Brads, Large Spikes and Sprigs of all sizes.

Which they will dispose of by the cask or single pound, on reason terms, for either Cash, Furs, or Ginseng.

Mercersburgh, June 10, 1789.

Greersburgh, June 16, 1789.

THE partnership of Phillip Freeman and Wendel Keller being dissolved, all those that have any demands against said Freeman are desired to bring in their accounts legally authenticated, in order to have them settled, and all those indebted to said Freeman are desired to make payment on or before the 25th of July next ensuing, PHILLIP FREEMAN.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA,

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

TUESDAY, March 17, 1789.

The Bill entitled, "An Act for regulating certain Election districts in the counties of Westmoreland and Alleghany," was read the second time and debated by paragraphs.

Ordered That it be transcribed, and forthwith printed for public consideration

Extract from the minutes,

PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Assembly.

An Act for regulating certain Election districts in the counties of Westmoreland and Alleghany.

WHEREAS the boundary lines of the county of Alleghany which have been lately run and marked, so far as they have extended through the county of Westmoreland, have divided several of the election districts, in such manner, that the places appointed for holding the elections in said districts are included within the boundaries of the said county of Alleghany, and those parts of the said districts which remain within the county of Westmoreland, left without any known place, where the people can legally vote at their general elections. For remedy whereof,

Be it enacted and it is hereby enacted by the representatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania in general assembly met, and by the authority of the same That all that part of the said county of Alleghany, comprehended within the forks of the rivers Monongahela and Youghiogany and the boundary line of the said county, is hereby erected into a separate election district, and it shall and may be lawful for the freemen of the said district to meet at the house of David Robinson, and there give in their votes at the general election

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all that part of Rostaver township, which remain within the county of Westmoreland, is hereby erected into a separate election district, known by the name of the district, and that it shall and may be lawful for the freemen of the said district to meet at the house of Jacob Linder, and there give in their votes at the general election

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That such parts of Huntington and Franklin townships as remain within the county of Westmoreland, are hereby annexed to the election district, and that it shall and may be lawful for the freemen of those townships, which so remain within the county of Westmoreland, to meet at the town of Greensburgh, and there give in their votes at the general election.

And whereas, the inhabitants of Derry township are subject to great difficulty in crossing waters and attending the place of their election at so great a great a distance, and have expressed a great desire of being erected into a separate district.

Therefore, be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said township of Derry is hereby erected into a separate election district, and that it shall and may be lawful for the freemen of said township, to meet at the house of Moses Donald, and there give in their votes at the general election.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That so much of an act of the general assembly, entitled, "An act for dividing Westmoreland county into election districts," as directs and requires the people of the several townships and parts of townships herein named and described, to attend at any other place or places of election within the said county of Westmoreland, is hereby repealed, and made null and void.

For the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

[Continued from our last]

Mr. SCULL,

BUT we will let the conference who apportioned the representation for the convention, speak for themselves. In their journals they say, that having conferred together and endeavoured to obtain the best intelligence that can be had, find that full information respecting the number of taxables in each county cannot now be had and therefore cannot be adopted as a rule in fixing the number of representatives for the city and counties respectively; we are, however, fully satisfied, that the number of taxables in the counties respectively, do not differ so much as to make it of any probable disadvantage to allow an equal representation from each county, especially as the convention will probably vote by city and counties, &c Indeed, the conference will scarcely be suspected of partiality in favor of the new or small counties if any of them had been very small, when it is considered that in the conference itself, thirty four members for the city and county of Philadelphia sat and advised, whereas Westmoreland county had but two, Bedford three, &c.

The convention directed in the constitution, that the returns of taxables from each county respectively, should be procured before the expiration of the third year, but even in that length of time it was found impracticable for several counties; were then apportioned by guess, but in every instance guessing operated against the back counties, as fully appeared when the returns were obtained: it also then appeared that the new settled counties were not all of them the smallest.

Thus it clearly appears, that of the only two methods which had been practised in the apportionment of representatives in Pennsylvania, the conference chose the method which was most equal, but they did not follow the example implicitly; no, they endeavoured to obtain the best information that could be had. They took the most equal and just method possible for them, and yet how are they censured in this address, for not only an unequal but a vicious apportionment of the representation. Such is the wrath of uncandid and unreasonable men

The conference resolved, that every freeman should be entitled to vote for members to the convention, without any restriction, except renouncing allegiance to the king of Great Britain, &c. if thereto required. The election for members to the convention was conducted freely and openly; no man was prevented from voting, unless he refused becoming a citizen of the state, and chose to continue a subject of Britain. That the avowed subjects of king George would not, nor ought not to vote, was a matter of course; that many persons through negligence or timidity did not vote, may be presumed, but I am persuaded the election was more generally attended to throughout the state than either the elections of the last year's convention for adopting the new general government, or that by which the representatives from this state to the present Congress was chosen, even though in these last named elections the tories were permitted to elect, and did do it in great numbers; and though there

was no danger of being punished as rebels for voting, as there was at the revolution, yet whatever those who neglected to vote in the late elections might object to the authority by which, or the manner in which these elections were appointed, certainly their neglect will not be admitted as a sufficient plea against the authority of the present government, if united in its operations.

I presume it is abundantly plain, from the above state of facts, that the citizens of Pennsylvania at the time of framing the constitution, had an opportunity of giving their sentiments respecting it. The facts as I have stated them, can be confirmed beyond contradiction, to any enquirer who will peruse the journals of the transactions of those times, and I trust the recollection of the early and attentive whigs, will require no such assistance; the facts being admitted, the inference is undeniable.

That the convention which formed the constitution of this state, being the representatives of the people, the next enquiry is, whether or not they did their duty? They were elected and met for the express purpose of forming a government on the authority of the people only; they actually did form and promulgate a government upon the authority of the people only; they left it with the people for whom it was formed, and whose servants they were, and dissolved themselves, or, rather were dissolved of course; but says the address, "it might have been expected that the convention would have observed a conduct natural and respectful on such an occasion; a conduct similar to that, which on similar occasions, hath been observed in other states, and by the United States; it might have been expected that they would have submitted the result of their deliberations to the voice of the people, this might have been expected the more, as they must have been conscious that they were not a proper representation of the people, &c." But the address doth not inform us in what manner they ought to have laid it before the people, if it meant that they ought to have adjourned some months to have taken the sense of the people, they certainly were endowed with no authority for such an adjournment, nor would our situation admit of such delay; and besides when it is considered that the old assembly, which had hitherto protected the internal concerns of the province, about this time abdicated the government, and the governor, who held the whole executive power, and had the judicial dependent on his pleasure, being devoted to the interest of the British king the whole powers of government devolved, through necessity, on the convention; to it Congress applyed in that important crisis, and to it the citizens made their petitions. They levied money, ordered the force of the state commissioned justices &c. &c.

When we consider the bewitching effect which the possession of power hath generally had upon mankind, I wonder that the convention did not explain their powers, so as to admit of them adjourning from time to time; had they been possessed of the spirit which now prevails, necessity would have been plead, and the dangerous usurpations would have been gone into, in retaining the exercise of these powers as long as they could have found a pretext if their virtue had permitted them, they ran no risk, there was no existing authority to impeach them, nor penal law to punish them; they did their duty strictly, for they must have known, that the people at that time, alive to their liberties, must have been very soon alarmed at the possession and exercise of all the powers of government by a body of men not elected nor organized for that purpose.

If the address means that they ought to have exercised no authority to compel the people to accept of the constitution which they had proposed, but that they should have left it with the people to adopt it or not, as they pleased and had by dissolving themselves, they should for the instruction of others, put it as soon as convenient in the power of the people to treat them with contempt, if they judged they deserved it: I say, if the address means this, then in this way they decidedly acted, and the consequence was, the people accepted the constitution, and put the government in operation under it, though not with unanimity; a very small minority of the convention did not approve of the system that was formed, and though they left no testimony on record against it, yet they, with a number of whigs, that also disapproved of it, have formed a persevering opposition thereto, which hath gradually since been strengthened by the accession of the tories; however, as I said, the people put the government in operation, and gave their testimony in favor of those who framed it, by electing so great a proportion of them into the first general assembly. I am not here enquiring, whether they were happy in framing a good government? this depended on their understanding; but, whether they conducted with propriety or not? which depended upon their virtue.

But what doth the address mean by stating a comparison betwixt the convention of Pennsylvania and the federal convention of the United States, which met at Philadelphia? I confess I cannot discern any leading feature wherein the comparison will apply.

The address on this subject says, that "that the general convention declared it to be their opinion, that the constitution which they had proposed, should be submitted to a convention of delegates chosen in each states by the people thereof, &c." At this period I would have wished to be silent respecting the late general convention, but the address compels me to an examination.

The late general convention was recommended by Congress, and elected by the state legislatures for the sole purpose of revising the confederation, and were to report the result to Congress. The matter was not discretionary, they were obliged to discharge this duty, and this only, by the authority of a law of each state. That they did not do what was thus alone their duty enjoined them, is well known. They were, however, under no oath, and the law by which they were bound, had no penalty annexed to it, therefore, the neglect of their duty could not be punished, nor can they be charged with perjury. However, though they neglected the duty of their appointment, they availed themselves of that opportunity of being met together; they digested a form of government totally new, and this they proposed, not to the legislatures by whose authority they were appointed; not to Congress by whom they were recommended; not to a general convention of the United States, authorised for that purpose, but to the separate states, not in their corporate capacity, but to the people. Let us now try the comparison. The state convention was chosen by the people for the express purpose of forming a new government; they obeyed the people; they formed a new government according to the authority thus vested with them; they published it, and their business being done, they dissolved themselves, or, rather were dissolved of course: the people were at liberty to accept of, alter or amend it, as they pleased.

But the general convention rejected the business for which they were appointed, they judged it impracticable; but did they then adjourn? No, they did not: they framed and proposed a government, for the doing of which they had no authority.

The convention of Pennsylvania was chosen by the people: the general convention was chosen by the legislatures, without consulting the people at all.

The convention of Pennsylvania were chosen in each county of the state: The members of the general convention were chiefly chosen from the capitals, at least in Pennsylvania they were all chosen in the city of Philadelphia, and most of them self elected, being members of assembly. In these and several other particulars no comparison seems to lay, but the dissimilarity is too obvious to be insisted on.

A CANDID EXAMINER.

[To be continued in our next.]

Foreign Intelligence.

VIENNA, March 7.

IT is strongly reported that a bloody engagement has taken place between the Russians and the Polanders; and we further learn, that the republic has dispatched an estafette to the court of Berlin, requetting a succour of 20,000 troops.

HAGUE, March 22.

On the 19th instant, sentence was pronounced by the council of state against major general Van Ryssel and colonel Vander Pol, whereby, the first is declared infamous, dishonored, and perjured, and the second is deprived of all his military employments; and they are both banished for ever from the Seven United Provinces.

COPENHAGEN, March 3.

Last Wednesday was a day destined for the perpetration of a tragical event. Some traitors had resolved to set fire to the fleet, which is here at present; which would at the same time have ruined our fleet, if the plot had not been discovered.

A stranger, who has resided in this capital for a considerable time, had bought of a Scotchman for 12,000 rix dollars, a ship with its whole cargo, that was anchored near the citadel; he gave him for the price agreed on, a second bill of exchange, omitting that of the first date. This vessel was loaded with pitch, rosin, gun powder and rum. It had been settled, that the owner was to set fire to the above vessel, on the appointed day, and to steer it towards the Russian squadron, with a promise that he should have 5000 rix dollars for every ship that he should destroy. The owner, suspecting some cheat in the bill of exchange betrayed the plot. He was seized and on Saturday night went through an interrogatory, which lasted till three o'clock. Notwithstanding all the search and enquiries that have been made, the stranger is not yet discovered. In the meantime, the vessel is detained.

LONDON, April 2.

Counsellor Born, of Vienna, inspector general of the emperor's mines, has made a discovery of a very important nature, a new species of gun powder, made without salt petre, much cheaper than any hitherto prepared, greatly more powerful, and equally manageable. Vast quantities of it have already been purchased for the use of the Austrian army.

April 4. A negociation, it is said, has for some time past been on the tapis in London, for the exchange of Canada with France, for the islands of Guadaloupe and Marie Galante in the West Indies. Various opinions are formed respecting the expediency and advantages that may accrue to Great Britain by the exchange. The island, or more properly speaking, the islands of Guadaloupe, are, for their size reckoned the most productive of any in the West Indies; they produce at present annually from 60 to 70,000 hogsheads of sugar, besides great quantities of ginger, &c. and if they were fully wrought or cultivated, it is said, double the produce might be obtained; the air in them is salubrious. The inhabitants are generally estimated at 4000 whites, and 30,000 negroes.

American News.

NEW HAVEN, May 27.

A few days since, a Mr. Prichard, of Waterbury; being on his land digging a ditch, dug up a root, which his curiosity led him to taste of, he soon found himself disordered, and returned to his house (with the root in his hand) which as soon as he entered, he informed his wife that he had eat of it, and apprehended he was poisoned, on which he fell down, was suddenly seized with convulsions, and expired in a few hours. The root proved to be what is commonly known by the name of wild parsnip.

SALEM, May 26.

A very singular event has lately taken place at Machias: A gentleman there, visited a lady, by way of courtship, five evenings; they were married and man, five days after marriage, became the mother of five daughters, who were all born alive, and like to do well; and in five days after the birth of the daughters, the mother rode five miles to meeting.

NEW YORK. May 30.

A letter just received by Philip Dejean, Esquire, agent for the French marine, residing at New London, informs, that the Dauphin of France is dead. The same letter adds, that the last winter was so rigorous in France, that in January people were walking on the ice in the harbour of l'Isle de Rhee, from one ship to another, a thing unknown before: and when the wind began to blow, it cast an immense number of vessels on the coast, the loss on the river of Bourdeaux, was calculated at three or four million of livres; the damage in the interior parts of the kingdom is so considerable that it is difficult to calculate it. The states general were to assemble the first of March, composed of 1200 members, viz.-- 400 of the nobility, 200 of the clergy, and 600 of the commons.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

House of Representatives of the United States,

Wednesday, May 27

Mr. Fitzsimons from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported a bill for the collection of the duties of goods, wares and merchandize, which, being read the first time, was ordered a second reading. One hundred copies of this bill were ordered to be printed for the use of the members.

Thursday, May 28.

Mr. Scott moved to go into a committee of the whole on the subject of the establishment of a land office. The motion was however withdrawn for the present, in order to take up the report of the

committee of the whole of yesterday, on the sub. ject of tonnage.

The tonnage bill with its amendments as reported was read and agreed to, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to morrow.

The house then resolved into a committee on Mr. Scott's motion.

Mr. Scott went into an argument to prove the necessity of establishing some regular system for disposing of the western lands different from the one already in existence; and he concluded by moving a resolution that an act of Congress ought to be passed establishing a land office, to be under the superintendence of the Governor of the western territory; and the mode of disposing of unappropriated lands.

This motion met some opposition.

Mr Boudinot thought it best to leave the subject at large for the consideration of the committee who should be appointed to bring in the bill. Some other eligible mode might be adopted for disposing of the western lands without establishing a land office. He therefore moved to strike out the words "a land office, &c"

The committee at last agreed to rise without coming to any resolution.

Mr Gerry then moved that a committee be appointed to take into consideration the state of unappropriated lands, and to report measures for promoting the sale thereof.

Monday, June 1.

Mr. Benson gave notice that he intended to move for a resolution to this effect, that Congress will earnestly recommend to the legislature of Rhode Island to call a convention of the people of that state, in order to adopt the constitution

Mr. Benson said, he had no other view in bringing this forward, than that the United States should know certainly and speedily whether the state of Rhode Island intended to become a member of the union. It might, he said, be supposed by some, that that state had already given its ultimatum. But he would inform the house, that the governor of Rhode Island had sent information to the late Congress, that the constitution had been submitted to the decision of the several towns in that state, a majority of which appeared to be opposed to it. That Congress had taken no notice of this communication, and it was considered an improper and unconstitutional mode of determining on the merits of the constitution

Mr. Baldwin, from the committee appointed to report upon the compensation to be allowed the President, Vice President, Senators and Representatives, reported, that the President should be allowed, as a compensation for his services, 20,000 dollars per annum, comprehending the allowance for his secretary, clerks, &c. and exclusive of the expence of his equipage, servants, and some other objects to be provided for and defrayed from the public treasury.

That the Vice President should be allowed a salary of 5,000 dollars per annum, and that the Senators and Representatives six dollars per day, during their actual attendance in Congress, and for the expences of travelling to and from the seat of government, six dollars for every twenty miles.

On motion of Mr. Smith, (S. C) a committee was appointed to bring in a bill for the establishment of a system of bankrupt laws, throughout the United States.

Tuesday, June 2.

Mr. Baldwin, from the committee appointed to prepare a bill or bills for the establishment of the executive departments, reported a bill to establish a department of war, and a bill for the establishment of a department of foreign affairs, which were read and ordered to lie on the table.

The house then went into a committee of the whole, on the bill to regulate the collection of the impost.

Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

The clause respecting the establishment of ports of entry and delivery being still under consideration, the committee proceeded to fill up the blanks with the following, which it was resolved should be ports of entry and delivery, viz. In the state of New-Hampshire, Portsmouth. In the state of Massachusetts, Boston, Newbury Port, Salem, Plymouth, New Bedford, Sherburne (island of Nantucket), Portland (Casco Bay), Gloucester, Marblehead, and Dighton; besides these, the committee have it in contemplation to establish several other ports in the state of Massachusetts, but the determination on those was postponed.

In the state of Connecticut; New London, New-Haven and Norwalk: it is also intended to establish a port of entry on Connecticut river, which will probably be Saybrook.

In the state of New York; the city of New-York, and the port of Stagg-harbour.

In the state of New-Jersey; Perth-Amboy, Salem and Egg Harbour.

In the state of Pennsylvania; Philadelphia.

In the state of Delaware; Wilmington.

The committee then rose.

On motion of Mr. Lawrence, the house directed the committee appointed to form the bill for the regulation of the collection of the impost, to prepare also a bill or bills prescribing the mode of registering and clearing out vessels, ascertaining their tonnage, and regulating the coasting trade, pilots, and light houses.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6

Thursday last arrived here, the ship Asia, capt. John Barry, in four months and twenty days from Canton, in China. With her departed the ships Canton, captain Truxton, and Jenny, capt. Thompson: the Washington, of Providence, Rhode Island, was to follow in a few days. The Eleanor was then fitting for a further voyage Captain Barry, we learn, parted with the Canton and the Jenny off the Cape of Good Hope. All well the 23d of March.

June 9. The Georgia Gazette of May 14th, mentions, that the convention for taking under consideration the constitution proposed for that state, on the 20th of January last, met at Augusta on the 4th instant, and on the evening of Wednesday the 6th, finished their business, having adopted and ratified the said constitution, with a few alterations.

Pittsburgh, June 27,

The people who went down the Ohio with Col. George Morgan last fall, are the greater part returned to this place. They bring a bad report of the country. There is a spot of upland about 45 miles below the mouth of the Ohio, where Col. Morgan has laid out his town; but a part of this even flows every spring & it is probable the whole of it in some years. It is cut by boggs and ponds of water so that in running the lines out from the water, they had to drag a canoe after them to launch every now and then, in order to proceed, There is no water on this spot, but that of the ponds or the Mississippi, which is much what, as by the overflowing it is mixed with the mud and the ponds They made wine entirely of the juice of the vines, which they got by bleeding, or pressing them. The sides of the ponds are black, and the water putrid. The whole country around is, as far as any of them, by wading and by the help of canoes went, is still worse: being lower Some of the people went out about 50 miles. There is little or no wood, from almost constant standing of the water; a fence rail could not be found in a mile square. It can be fit for no cultivation not for Indian corn or rice, or tobacco, or any thing whatever It is sickly to the last degree. Seventy warrior Indians, outcasts and vagabonds of the Delaware, Shawanese, and other tribes, occasionally wandering in the neighbourhood of this place last fall, lost a tenth of their number, saying nothing of women and children, and old men, There are no animals but water kind. A deer, the Indians say, could not live an hour with the muskitoes, therefore none are seen here. Flies of all kinds infect this place, even so early as April. It was scarcely possible by constant brushing, to live with them They are not only in incredible swarms, but three times larger than elsewhere.

The Indians are very ill-natured, and threaten scalping to any that should settle there No family can ever live here It must be mortal to the greater part in a short time. Perhaps it might suit to establish a factory, and purchase furr and send to New Orleans. The winters are long and cold, but about two weeks difference of vegetation. The climate variable beyond all conception: No food can be reached by creatures by reason of the water, but in the very dry months of summer, when the flies will not suffer them to live. This is the kind of country that lies on the west of the Mississippi all the way down, and to a great extent to the westward.

His excellency John Hancock, esquire, is elected governor, and the honorable Samuel Adams, lieutenant governor of the commonwealth of Massachusetts.

His excellency George Clinton, esquire, is elected governor, and the honorable Pierre Van Cortlandt, lieutenant governor of the state of New York.

His excellency the governor of the state of Connecticut has issued a proclamation, giving notice, "that from and after the 28th ult. no person or persons shall transport out of that state, by water, or ship on board any vessel, boat or water craft, for transportation as aforesaid, any wheat, rye, Indian corn, or any wheat or rye flour, or Indian meal, upon pain of incurring the forfeiture of double the value of any of the articles shipped or transported as afore said."

REFLECTIONS on CREDIT.

ALLUR'D by TRUST, from shop to shop I ran.
Gaz'd at the windows deck'd with gaudy geer
Muslins and lawns, and laces, papers books,
Too tempting to the eye! Much did I talk
With that thrice happy wight, who daily stands
Musing behind the counter; all his aim
To catch the pence of lady or of squire.

Most things I bought, but always sigh'd for more!
I bought indeed! but not one ounce of wit;
Mark that, and mark it down to my confusion!
Oh credit, credit; what a cheat art thou!
I paid no cash, 'twas no ed for a crime
By that recording hand which *waste book* keeps;
Nor that [illegible] which cruelly transfers
To *journals ledgers* and the Lord knows what.

Away I went, my buyings safely stow'd,
Whether on negro's head, or dray, no matter,
Swee pas'd the joyous months that interven'd,
While ye the days of grace ran smoothly on,
While yet no 'prentice boys approach'd my door,
With lectures short, but serious as the grave,
Preaching up mournful truths from beardless chin.

But PAY DAY came at last, and with it bro
Unnumber'd plagues, and cares & doubts
And grunts, and growls, & grumblings
And quirks and quibbles, lies and su'
Billets, and notes with compliment
Ay, such as scarcely said - *your hu*

In short, (to end m
If there be men on
(And such there
They must be [illegible]
But never look for pay or retribution.

☞ By mistake we omitted the date to the last receipt given by William Parker to John M'Kee, published in our last.

TO BE SOLD,

By private contract on reasonable terms, and the time of payment made easy to the purchaser, the following articles viz

A LOT No 394 situate in an advantageous part of the [illegible], in the town of Pittsburgh, having one front on the Diamond, and another on Diamond Alley.

A good Still, very little worn, which will contain 110 gallons, together with a worm belonging to the same.

A young unbroken Virginia bred Horse, excellent for the saddle.

A bay Mare, 7 years old, a very good hackney, with a colt at her side, got by old Dove.

Another Colt rising three years old, got by old Dove, same dam.

And also one Cow and one Steer.

For a sight of the articles, and particulars respecting the sale, apply to ANDREW WATSON, at the Indian Queen in Pittsburgh.

N. B. All persons indebted to said Watson are requested to pay their accounts immediately, as they will be put into the hands of a magistrate without further notice.

June 24, 1789.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS some evil-disposed person or persons for this some time past, have broke down the fences around the inclosures belonging to the subscriber, in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, to his great injury. He therefore, hereby offers the above reward to any person who will give him sufficient information to convict the perpetrator or perpetrators of such unwarrantable conduct, so that they may be brought to suffer the penalty of the law in such cases made and provided.

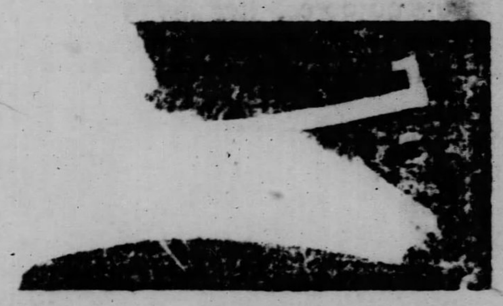
JAMES O'HARA.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1789.

THE ſubſcriber recovered ſome time ago a ſmall ſum of money for John Lafferty and a certain Robert ammel; he paid one half of it to John Lafferty, and has made many fruitleſs enquiries after Robert Hammel, in order that he might pay the other half to him. It is ſaid that he died ſome years ago, and that his father or brother lives in Weſtmoreland county. The ſubſcriber having in vain enquired into the truth of this information, hereby gives notice, that if the ſaid Robert Hammel be alive, his half of the money will be paid to him or to his authenticated order. If he be dead the ſame will be paid to any perſon legally entitled to receive it, on application to the ſubſcriber at any of the the weſtern courts in this ſtate.

THOMAS SMITH.

May 5, 1789.



Scythes and Sickles

WILLIAM DUNNING informs the public that he carries on the Scythe and Sickle making at his ſhop in Pittſburgh, fronting the Diamond, where any quantity of the above articles may be had on the ſhorteſt notice. Likewiſe, old Scythes or Sickles repaired. Caſh, Ginſeng or Country Produce will be taken in payment.

N. B. All kind of Blackſmiths' work done at the above ſhop on the loweſt terms.

May 22, 1789.

TO BE SOLD.

A large, commodious and well finiſhed Frame Houſe, ſituated on the moſt commanding and deſirable ſpot in the town of Pittſburgh, on Market, between Front and Second ſtreet, with a good kitchen, ſtable, and an extenſive and convenient cellar. The houſe is ſuited for any buſineſs. Independant of its value and conveniences, the proprietor was offered, at an early period, two hundred pounds for the ground on which it ſtands. It will be ſold low, and the payments made eaſy. For particulars enquire of the proprietor, George Fowler, at Wingfield, on Chatiers creek, or William Chriſty, jun. in Pittſburgh. April 28, 1789.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of George Forbes, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to his executor, the ſubſcriber, or otherwiſe make ſuch ſettlement as may be ſatisfactory to him; and all thoſe indebted to the partnerſhip of Gray and Forbes, bricklayers, are likewiſe informed, that their reſpective debts muſt be paid forthwith to ſaid ſubſcriber, and William Gray the ſurviving partner, or ſuch arrangements made as may be to their wiſhes.

Any perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of the ſaid George Forbes, are deſired to bring in their accounts to his ſaid executor.

JAMES TOD.

Pittſburgh, June 2, 1789.

BLANK

Judgement Bonds

To be Sold at the Printing Office, Pittſburgh.

THE ſubſcriber has juſt received from Philadelphia, and is now opening for ſale, a neat aſſortment of Dry Goods; alſo, window glaſs 8 by 10 and 7 by 9, nickles, pewter quarts, pints, diſhes, plates, and ſpoons, gridirons, ſmoothing irons, and an aſſortment of groceries, conſiſting of ſugar, coffee, tea, alſpice, pepper, rice indigo, ſalt, wine & ſpirits, with a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

He has alſo on hand, of his own manufactory, a quantity of Earthen Ware, preferable to any he has yet made in this country. He will ſell any of the above articles on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, or fur. No credit will be given to any perſon whatever.

Thoſe indebted to him are requeſted to make immediate payment.

ADAM FUNK.

Pittſburgh, June 4, 1789.

Federal Springs.

THE Public are hereby informed, that there is erected at the Federal Springs in Waſhington County, near Colonel Nevill's, a very convenient Bathing Houſe, in which there are two plunging and two ſhower Baths, and a dreſſing room annexed to each bathing room; alſo a common Bath, and a number of houſes, with chimnies, for taverns, private lodgings, and the accommodation of private families. There are in the neighbourhood a number of fields reſerved for paſture. Many cures were effected laſt Seaſon by theſe Springs Every exertion to render the place comfortable and the Springs ſerviceable to the Bath gueſts has been made by

WILLIAM M. STERRET.

Pittſburgh, 2d. June, 1789.

IN purſuance of a writ of attachment iſſued by Jacob Stewart, eſquire. one of the juſtices of the peace in and for the county of Fayette. bearing date the 18th ultimo, at the ſuit of colonel Robert Beall, there was attached in the hands of captain Zachariah Connell and Thomas Martin, both of the townſhip of Tyrone in the county aforeſaid, ſundry goods and chattels, rights and credits the property of the Rev. George Mitchell, late of the county aforeſaid. Notice is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers, auditors to ſaid attachment, will meet on the 4th day of July next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the ſame day, for the purpoſe of examining the claims and accompts exhibited againſt the ſaid George Mitchell. The creditors of the ſaid George Mitchell are therefore deſired to attend at the time and place aforeſaid, duly prepared to authenticate and atteſt their reſpective claims and accompts exhibited as aforeſaid, in order that a dividend may be made of the monies ariſing from ſaid property.

JAMES BLACKISTON,
WILLIAM BOYD, } Auditors.

Stuarts Croſſings, May 9, 1789.

ON the 27th inſtant, captain Snake, a Munſee chief, brought to this poſt and delivered up four Horſes, ſtolen from the inhabitants on the Alleghany waters, at different times ſince the firſt of September laſt. The owners are requeſted to make application, produce vouchers to prove their property, and take them away Given at Fort Franklin this 28th day of May, 1789.

JONATHAN HEART, Capt. Com.

Secretary's Office, October 31, 1788.

AGREEABLE to an act of the general aſſembly of the 13th of September, 1787, entitled "an act for allowing a further time to diſtribute the donation lands promiſed to the troops of this commonwealth." Notice is hereby given, That the drawing of the lottery for, and patenting of the ſaid lots, will commence on the 3d day of November next, to be continued to the 13th of September, 1789.

CHARLES BIDDLE, Secretary.

Beaumont's Hotel

AND OHIO COFFEE-HOUSE.

W. H. BEAUMONT at the importunity of ſeveral reſpectable characters in the town of Pittſburgh and its environs, propoſes on Monday next, the 15th inſtant, to open an Hotel and Coffee-Houſe, in that large and commodious dwelling, lately in the occupation of Mr. Alexander Fowler, in Market ſtreet, where he hopes to meet with the patronage of the public, which he is determined to deſerve by his attention to their ſervice.

He will uſe his utmoſt endeavours punctually to procure the newſpapers from Philadelphia and other places from whence they may be regularly attainable, for the uſe and amuſement of his cuſtomers, and he flatters himſelf, that by an undertaking hitherto unattempted in this weſtern country, ſo beneficial to the public at large, and which will tend ſo much to their entertainment, he will participate in their favors

By a conſtant attention to the wiſhes of his gueſts, and a uniform deſire to pleaſe, ſaid Beaumont makes no doubt but that in a ſhort time he will make his Hotel a deſirable object to travellers, eſpecially as he has an excellent ſtable adjacent, well fitted up, and which will be well attended to.

At the Ohio Coffee-Houſe ſelect parties may be furniſhed with apartments without being intruded on by others; and a few gentlemen may be well accomodated with boarding and lodging at a reaſonable rate.

W. H. BEAUMONT.

Pittſburgh, June 12, 1789.

N. B. A decent middle aged Woman wanted as houſe-keeper.

KENTUCKY BOATS of different ſizes, for ſale, at Elizabeth-town on the Monongahela, in the Forks of Yough. At the ſaid town the Boat building buſineſs in all its braches, is carried on by

DUNCAN BERRIMAN & Co.

From Philadelphia; where travellers may be ſupplied at a ſhort notice with KEEL or other Boats, on reaſonable terms and warranted by Stephen Bayard, proprietor, on the premiſes; who has for ſale at his ſtore at ſaid place, ſundry Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries---which will be ſold for caſh, or the following country produce, viz. grain, flour, whiſkey, bacon, tallow, beeſwax, and country linen.

Elizabeth-town, June 11, 1789.

A Generous price given for Clean Linen and Cotton

RAGS,

By the Printer hereof.

Printing-Office in Water Street, near Ormſby's Ferry, where Subſcrip